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TERMS—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $2.50 a year, or $2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editors, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

Salisbury, June 25, 1833.

Mr. HUGH WELCH:—Sir, I see that you have re-published in your last paper, certain scurrilous pieces personally abusive of me, which appeared in the news paper called the "Carolina Watchman" of December and January last, over the signature of "Publius."

I cannot, for an instant suppose, after you have given circulation to these effusions of malice, and falsehood, that you will refuse to publish what has been said in reply, and in notice of the reputed authors of the slanders:—a sense of common justice would forbid such a refusal.

I believe it is a rule, held sacred among all respectable Editors, to exclude as much as possible personal attacks from their papers, and in cases when circumstances force them in, then to open their columns, and let both sides be heard. I am sure it would be doing you great injustice to suppose you capable of pursuing any other course. I therefore, with confidence, ask you to publish in your next paper an address—"to the Public," which I put out on the 4th day of January last,—also two numbers addressed to Hamilton C. Jones, Esq, over the signature of "Truth," which appeared in the Western Carolinian shortly thereafter. I must also request you to give this letter a place in your paper.

Yours respectfully.

CH'S. FISHER.

We cannot republish the tirade of slander over the signature of "Truth," for reasons already given in an answer to Mr. Fisher on the receipt of the above. Our paper shall not be instrumental in making or circulating an attack upon the *private* character of any individual merely because he is *supposed* to be the author of an investigation of a public man's *political* character. Mr. F. does not know on whom to fix the authorship of "Publius," nor do the many with whom Mr. J. is the reputed author. The genuine personal friends of Publius do not know him. Many are the conjectures as to the author; but none have been able to find him out. We are as far from knowing him as Mr. F. or the public, and as Mr. Jones is the "reputed" or *guess* writer only, we are not convinced of the right or propriety of assailing a man's *private* character in a newspaper. The writer of "Truth" does not refute the charges of inconsistency made against Mr. F. by "Publius;" but sends forth a torrent of *personal* abuse and detraction against a man whom he *suspects* of its authorship.

The character and tenor of the following address is quite different from those of Truth. Although harsh and indecent words and epithets are altogether too plentiful, Fisher meets Publius in a spirit of examination and argument, & no doubt does his best. Had this, or the writings of Publius, been of the character of Truth's either of them ever should have disgraced our columns, as such a production would. We therefore, respectfully decline having any thing of *its* kind in our paper.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the newspaper called the "Carolina Watchman" published in Salisbury by *Hamilton C. Jones*, on the 15th of December, 1832 appeared a scurrilous piece signed "Publius" making a number of charges against me, impeaching my motives and censuring my conduct on various occasions. On the appearance of this unprovoked attack, I addressed a few lines for publication, to that paper, calling on the writer, not to conceal himself like a lurking savage, but to stand forth, and show his face;—in which case I pledged myself to expose his falsehoods, and malignity. He has *refused* to avow himself,—which, at once, proves that he has neither the spirit of a gentleman, nor the principles of an honest man,—but like other assassins, seeks to stab in the dark. This slanderer, having thus shrunk from public inspection, I might stop here, since no just person will give credit to charges, when he who makes them, is afraid to be known. However, I choose not to stop here,—but will proceed to expose the malice, and falsehood of this cowardly assailant and his co-adjutors if he has any. I am glad of this opportunity to do so, since it is known, that for several years past, a systematic plan has been acted on in several parts of this state, more especially in the western counties, by certain designing men, to traduce my character, and injure my standing. These efforts have of late, been renewed with evident concert from several points. My old offence was that I voted to prosecute the Banks of the State for violations of their charters, and that I differ in politics from certain men who have considered me as standing rather in their way. My late offence is, that at August Court last I endeavoured to explain to a numerous meeting of my Fellow Citizens, the injustice, inequality and oppression of the Tariff on the people of the southern states, and that I then, and since have, stood forth an humble, but zealous advocate for their rights, and liberties; in a word my offence is, that I advocate the *republican* doctrines of *equal rights* and *State Rights*. The object is to injure the *cause*, by injuring me.

Were it necessary, I am not afraid to have every act of my life public, or private scrutinized; I know many errors, and follies would be detected;—but I defy the malice of the world, to convict me of a dishonest, or dishonorable act.

In this list of charges against me, none are of a criminal nature it is true, and the most of them are trivial, yet as they are malicious they should be exposed.

The first charge that I shall notice, is intended to convict me of *inconsistency*;—it is in these words—"*you all know that he* (C. Fisher) *voted in the Legislature for the division of Rowan county after having long, and often voted against that measure.*" Here is a double charge:—the *first part*, is TRUE,—I did vote for the division of Rowan;—the *second* part, is *false*,—I never did vote against that measure. The only time the question was ever presented to me previous to the passage of the act, was in 1821: I was then the member from the Borough of Salisbury, and was *avowedly* in favour of the division of Rowan;—and voted accordingly.—*See my vote, page 67, Journals of Legislature.*

As to my having voted for the division of Rowan, I always considered my humble agency in that measure as an honor, instead of a reproach. If it be a crime, I will leave my punishment to the people of Davidson, whose long sufferings were redressed by that act,—to the people of Rowan, who generally had instructed me to vote for it,—while the result not only restored harmony to the country, but, *secured* the public buildings to Salisbury; to the people of the whole West, whose members to a man voted for it.—So much for this charge.

The next charge is, that I voted for the act, which gives to the free people of North Carolina, the *privilege* of voting for their own Sheriffs; after having "long, and often voted against it." Here I confess the charge is true, and I plead *justification*. When the Sheriffs bill was first before the Legislature, then, and on several subsequent occasions, I voted against it,—because, I had no grounds to think that the people wished it,—and for the reason, that I doubted the policy of it:—But when I became satisfied that the measure was one *desired* by the Freemen of the State, then as a *Republican*, I could no longer *withhold* from them, a *privilege* which they had a *right* to claim. Again:—the bill was regularly brought forward at every session, and, one or two days each time consumed in discussing it,—which cost the state from 10 to 1200 dollars annually. Now, I thought it wrong, in this manner, to spend the peoples own money, in *struggles* to keep the people out of their own rights,—and therefore I voted for the bill: as yet, I have seen no cause to regret that vote.

The next charge is, that I voted for the bill to prosecute the Banks, for violation of their charters,—"after having advocated them during the same session, and after having been publicly attacked by the leader of the measure against these institutions." Here, again is truth mixed up with falsehood. I did vote for the prosecution of the banks, and under similar circumstances would most assuredly do so again. I did so, because these institutions, had not only most flagrantly violated their charters, but had assumed a tone of arrogance above the law,—and, were pursuing measures calculated to ruin thousands of our people. The proceedings of the Legislature against them, not only brought them to their senses, but produced a change of measures which soon purified the currency of the state. This was doing much good to the public, and all who will impartially review the circumstances, will now say so. As an evidence that my conduct was actuated by pure motives, I may here mention that at the succeeding session, when I saw, that the Banks had changed their measures, and were disposed to act right, I supported the modification of the charters which they had asked for.

If however the proceedings against the Banks, did much good to the State, they have drawn down on me the enmity of certain bank aristocrats, who have ever since pursued me with a spirit of unrelenting persecution. I have in my possession facts to show this; but I will let it pass. As to the remaining part of the charge that I voted for the measure 'after having advocated them during the session I pronounce it to be an unqualified falsehood;—for I did not advocate them during the session: and that I did so,' *after* having been publicly attacked by the leader of the measure, is equally *false*,—for I was not *attacked* by the leader of the measure, or by any person else, during the session, unless a few words of good humored sparing may be called so, which took place *after* I had made my speech, and in consequence of some observations contained in that speech, the whole of which was reported to the public and may now be seen in the pamphlet published by Messrs. Gales & Son.

But the *great charges* are yet behind. One is, *that I was once in favor of the Tariff!*—Now, suppose that this was the case, does the writer say it is criminal in *me* to have been in favor of the Tariff, when it is evident that *he* himself is now a *Tariff man?*—if criminal in me *then*, is it not so in him *now?* but I suppose the crime consists in the *alleged change:* Is it a *crime*, when a man finds himself wrong, to abandon his error, and go right? I have always been taught to believe that *honesty* requires us to forsake our evil ways when we see them, and seek to do right. These remarks though true—yet they do not apply to me as respects the tariff at least,—*for I never have been in favor of the Tariff.* In 1820, when in Congress I was on the committee of manufactures, and was the only member on it opposed to *increasing* the duties. When the bill was reported to the House I voted *against it through all its stages*, and on its final passage my vote stands recorded *against* it—*See Journal, page* 465.

But says this accuser,—"he wrote a book in favor of adopting a system of manufactures in North Carolina." This is another *falsehood*. If however, he means, that as chairman of a committee of the Legislature, I made a report recommending the people of North Carolina to manufacture for themselves rather than to be paying enormous prices for goods, to others,—to improve our own *natural advantages* and convert our own raw material, instead of selling, to those who were growing rich on Southern labour,——then, thus far he is right, and no farther. The report is now lying before me, and I here assert that there is not a single word, or line in it, approbatory of the TARIFF, or "the *protective system;*" on the contrary the very object of the report, was to advise our people how to get rid of the evils which the course of trade occasioned by the Tariff had inflicted on us. The report says—"while under this State of things we, (the Southern people,) have been growing POOR, the manufactures have been growing RICH." At the time the report was made to the house, a short debate arose on it, and I then distinctly stated that I was opposed to the Tariff,—that as all our efforts to rid ourselves of it had proved unavailing, perhaps our best plan would be, to make *use* of the *natural advantages* we possess,—to employ black labor, and *work up* our own raw material,—thus stop the fire by burning against fire.

The whole object of the report then, was to *counteract* the operations of the Tariff system on the South, and yet by a strange perversion, it is referred to, as proof that I was a Tariff-man. It should be remembered too, that this report, was made under the Tariff of 1824, the "bill of abominations" of 1828 had not yet been brought forth, nor the "*compromise,*" of 1832:—both of which, increased the burdens of the South, and render the taxes more *unequal.*

But, says this SLANDERER,—Mr. Bingham has letters which if I will authorize him to publish, will convict me of having been a Tariff-man; and then, in the very next paper, he comes out, and begs Mr. Binghams pardon for this unwarrantable use of his name, which proves that Mr. Bingham has no intercourse with him. Whenever Mr. Bingham, calls on me for leave to publish any letters of mine in his possession, he shall receive it. I have written many letters to Mr. Bingham, for he, and myself were long on terms of close friendship, and particular intimacy; and so far as my feelings are concerned we are yet friends, though our intimacy has ceased for the single reason that he has permitted [illegible] against me in his paper; but I do not believe that I ever wrote any letter to Mr. Bingham, or to any other person, avowing myself in favour of the Tariff. It is possible, at the time I made the report in question, I may have written to Mr. B., what I often said to others, that if the *South* would manufacture their own raw material with their own black labourers,—they would not only turn the tables on the north, but convert existing evils into advantages,—or something to that purpose. I still believe that if the South had started with the north in this policy, the position of the country would not now be what it is, but perhaps the contest would be precisely reversed.

As another proof that this report, did not originate in friendly feelings to the Tariff, I may, here state, at the very time I was preparing the report I was also one of a joint select committee instructed to draft a memorial to Congress against the Tariff,—which memorial was prepared by Governor Owen, consented to by the committee and after receiving the saction of the Legislature, was sent to Washington and presented to Congress by *Nathaniel Macon.*—The following is an extract from that memorial "*It is conceded that Congress have the express power to lay imposts but it is maintained that that power was given for the purpose of* REVENUE, and REVENUE ALONE.—*and that* EVERY OTHER USE OF THE POWER is USURPATION *on the part of Congress.*"

Besides, these facts, I could adduce many others to show that I have always been opposed to the Tariff, and that on the passage of the act of 1828, my hostility grew stronger,—still, at the same time, I have been anxious to see manufacturing carried on in North Carolina, and am still so. As a proof of this, I will state that the very last session of the Legislature I had a bill introduced, which was passed into an act to give such of my constituents as choose to embark in the business, the chance of doing so with others; but this narrow minded slanderer cannot see how a person can be friendly to manufacturing, without at the same time being friendly to high taxes, for protection He sees no medium,—he has no sympathies for the Southern people,—but his whole affections are with the monopolists at the north. So much for this charge!

The next *charge* that I shall notice is in these words—"he declaimed against the power of the General Government to *construct public improvements*, although he had once got up a meeting in Salisbury on the subject of a road from Washington to N. Orleans, and submitted a memorial which in express words recognized the power." This accusation shows to what miserable shifts this slanderer is driven.—*Once* I submitted a memorial about the N. Orleans road,—*now* I am against the power of the General Government to "construct public improvements." If this be so, is there any thing criminal, or even inconsistent in it? Suppose in 1825 I was wrong, shall I for *consistency's sake*, continue so?—this is a sort of consistency I will leave to the writer of Publius, for if I am not mistaken in the man, he started wrong, and continues so. But to the charge—If the words—"public improvements" are to be taken in their common acceptation, then it is false that I have declaimed against the exercise of such a power by the General Government,—for there are many "public improvements" which I admit the general government have a right to construct,—while I deny the power to carry on *internal improvements* of a local character within the limits of an individual State; and it is untrue that the MEMORIAL alluded to admits any such power. I contend that Congress, have no right to tax the people of North Carolina, to make roads for the people of Kentucky,—or to open, and clear out rivers, and creeks for any other state,—but I never have denied to Congress the power to "construct public improvements" where such are for the good of the WHOLE—are strictly NATIONAL.

The history of the memorial referred to is this. In 1824 Congress passed an act authorizing the President of the United States to cause a survey and estimate to be made of such ROADS, and CANALS as he might deem of NATIONAL IMPORTANCE in a COMMERCIAL or MILITARY point of view, or for the TRANSPORTATION of the MAIL. Saratoga. He [illegible] constituted a Board of Engineers to accommodate signated the objects for surv[illegible] and at Message of Dec. 1824, he informs Congress what he had done in this respect, and then goes on in these words to say—"It is contemplated to commence early in the next season the execution of the other Branch of the act, that which relates to ROADS, and with the survey of a rout from this city through the southern states to N. Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated."

In consequence of this annunciation by the President, every town, or village lying any where between the two points, was alive with expectation, and perhaps more than fifty public meetings were held to *memorialize* the President in their favour. Among the rest the people of Salisbury held a public meeting, and it fell to my lot to prepare the memorial. It is now before me, and it explicitly makes the distinction above alluded to:—the words NATIONAL ROADS, and CANALS are used, and reference is made to the system designated in the Presidents Message; and in the memorial the grounds are taken that the ROAD is intended for COMMERCIAL, and MILITARY purposes, and for the TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAIL—all national objects, admitted to be in the power of Congress; by Jefferson himself. Let me here remark that since I have seen the shameful abuse of this power by congress;—that the system is intended to support the Tariff, and to buy up the people with their own money,—that it is the cause of perpetual scrambling, and corruption at Washington, if I ever had been in favour of it, I would now be opposed to it.

This publication has already been extended too far to allow me to notice all the other trivial and malicious charges brought by this writer. I will however notice one more assertion of his—he says that I am at enmity with all the noted men West of Raleigh or words to that amount. This is as contemptible, and as malicious a piece of slander as any low minded miscreant could well conceive. That there are a few men about Salisbury, and a few others *connected* with them, who have as I before stated, been using every means in their power to traduce me, and injure my standing, is certainly true,—but save, and except, these I do not know that I have a personal enemy in the State, certain I am that I entertain enmi-

ty to none. If such was the fact, how is it that I was elected Speaker of of the House of Commons at the two last sessions I was in the Legislature,—and that too in spite of the cabal, and over men of the highest respectability, and standing at home, and abroad!—That the writer of Publius, is at enmity with me, is very evident. and all who have read his pieces, will at once agree that his friendship can be no honour, but a disgrace to any man.

I have thus in as brief a manner as possible disposed of these malicious slanders :—as to those I have not noticed, are, by far, more trivial, and contemptible than the above. I feel but little doubt as to who the slanderer is, but still I may possibly be mistaken, and therefore will not drag him forth, lest I might do injustice even to the person I suspect :—if he be the man, the bare annunciation of *his name* would be a full answer to all his charges.

The cause of these anonymous attacks on me, is now well understood here as stated in the first part of this publication. It is because I write and talk in favour of the rights, and liberties of the southern people :—because I oppose the Tariff, which imposes unnecessary, and unjust taxes on the people, and because I sympathise with our suffering Brethren of South Carolina, and deny the right of the Federal Government to use force against them. To destroy my influence in the support of this just and holy cause of liberty and southern rights, pains have been taken to search back through all my past life, for some act to convict me of inconsistency, and to impeach my motives,—with what degree of success, has been shown.

I thought it but justice to myself, and to the cause, to make this reply,—I shall certainly take no further notice of anonymous attacks, at least in this way, —but I shall always stand prepared to defend my character against all charges that may be brought forward by any *respectable* man in his own proper name.

CHARLES FISHER

January 4th. 1833.

Trial of Clough—Joel Clough, after a trial which occupied several days, has been convicted of the murder of Mrs. Hamilton, at Bordentown, N. J. on the 6th April last, and sentenced to be executed [redacted] of next month. [illegible] in the New Ark Daily Advertiser, giving a description of the testimony developed in the trial closes with this affecting statement :

"The description of her (Mrs Hamilton's) delicate person—her amiable character—her piercing shrieks, and her death struggles. while he held and pushed still deeper the murderous dirk into her bosom, was truly affecting. But when the trunk was opened and the blood-stained dirk, the broken breast-pin, her bloody garments, and es ecially her corsets pierced with ten holes through that part of it which had covered her left breast, and stiffened and red with the cold blood of her that had worn it, as if it had been literally dyed in blood, it seemed too much for every one but the prisoner. He looked upon the bloody credentials with a steady, gloomy gaze, discovering in his countenance, however, no internal emotion, nor in the least changing his position, which he uniformly, reclining on his elbow, and resting his head on the palm of his hand, on which he wears a black glove. But the effect of this exhibition, followed up by the physician's description of her broken ribs, and almost riddled heart and lungs, produced a gust of feeling and emotion in the crowded audience, that could not be suppressed.—Every bosom swelled.—Every eye was suffused with tears :—and for a few moments the investigation was suspended."

The following account of another affecting incident in this trial is given in a Letter from the Reporter for the Philadelphia Gazette :

"I mentioned in the report of the evidence I send you with this letter, that the testimony of Mrs. Longstreth, the mother of the deceased, was of the most affecting kind. Her appearance commanded universal respect, founded as it was upon a character the most unsullied, while her position, being called upon to testify in a crowded court room to the minutest details of a heart breaking deed the murder of her own dearly cherished daughter, appealed to the sympathies of the spectators with an agonizing keenness no pen can picture, and no fancy realize. When she approached the awful point of receiving her dying daughter in her arms, her agitation nearly overcame her feelings, and the breathless stillness of the audience evinced at once their interest in the recital and their sympathy for her grief, but when she repeated that gentle but too keen reproach of the victim, "Oh mother, I screamed and I screamed ; *why didn't you come?*" her bursting heart relieved itself in a torrent of tears, and the contagious influence of the affecting spectacle diffused itself among all around, knocking at their hearts with a vehemence that melted every eye that gazed upon her. Never did I witness so subduing an exhibition. Clough alone remained immovable—his face sought, a hiding place beneath the covering of his hand ; and if he felt the harrowing scene, his sterner nature refused to give an evidence that he did."

MR. CLOUGH.

It is a melancholy task to record the excuses of a convicted criminal, who knows when he utters them that repentance for the present life is unavailing —that forgiveness is fainter than a dream—that sorrow and remorse are altogether vain. It is herefore with feeling of sadness that we give place to the following remarks of CLOUGH, upon his recent trial. When the Chief Justice called upon the prisoner to know if he had any thing to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him, Clough said,—

"*I have*,"—and with uplifted hands he declared it in the presence of the ever living God—"I am innocent" There was an attachment between Mrs. Hamilton and myself, and we were at one time engaged.—She broke it off. I settled my business, at her request, and left the place. There has been much said here about my character. The most desperate part of which is the occurrence in New York. With regard to Mrs. Hamilton's character I have nothing to say. She was a virtuous and honorable woman, and I loved her. If there is virtue in the Catholic religion I am prepared. I hope Almighty God will have mercy on her soul. I fear she died unprepared. When I left New York my mind was greatly depressed. I threatened to take my own life, and she was aware of it. I went to bed that morning and made up my mind to take my life, and sunk into a swoon, as near as I recollect. In this situation Mrs. Hamilton came to my room. I did not call her. She shut the door. I laid on my bed, with my face towards the wall. She said "Clough, what is the matter?" I said I felt very bad, and wished her to give me some laudanum. She asked me how much, I said what *you* please. She gave me some, and said I must get up. (There was a noise in the entry,) I said if you have any thing to say to me, say it quickly. I put my hand in my pocket to get out my key to give her—I wished her to possess all that I had. She went out. I went to the door and saw Jane or seme one in the entry. I pushed to the door. She peeped through. I was in the act of taking my own life. I had the dirk in my pocket. She came in, I closed the door, I told her I should take my life, and she interfered and put her hand on my shoulder. I told her to go out, I reflected a moment, and after striking her one blow, why did I strike her eleven? Why did I not strike my own heart? I was very weak, and the dirk dropped out of my hand, and I could scarcely get to my bed. I was on the point of taking my own life. If she had stayed out of my room, she would have lived, and I should have been in my grave. I feel that I am entirely innocent of her blood, for I don't recollect what I did. I was lost at the time.

I settled up my business, after our engagement was broken off, and went to New York and Albany and returned. I was on the eve of taking my own life. I never called her to the room. She came in voluntarily. (Here the court proceeded, and as the Chief Justice was about to pronounce the sentence, he requested him to forbear, and said,) if my death is required, I am willing to suffer. (Here the court proceeded, and he again observed) it is not for myself. I do not fear death—I have already suffered death. The Honorable Jury have not been sufficiently enlightened on the subject. There are many things yet wrapped in darkness. I knew nothing of Mrs. Hamilton's coming to my room. There are things stated with regard to my character, while in Conneeticut, which I felt it my duty to contradict. I was appointed, on recommendation of Mr. Mallary, of New York, superintendent of the Farmington acqueduct, where Hopkins was employed as engineer. I considered myself master of my trade ; and I soon discovered that he was incompetent to take charge of a work of that magnitude. Under my influence, after a violent personal quarrel, he was removed from that part of the line, and always entertained animosity towards me, and he thought when he saw me confined in this box ; it was a proper time to show his hatred and malignity. I feel that I am not guilty. I do not fear death, but fear that I am unprepared. (Here the court proceeded, and pronounced the judgment of the law.)

Remorse.—The following picture of Remorse is copied from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette. What a lesson does it convey !

"Clough, (the murderer of the lovely and amiable Mrs. Hamilton) to the time of his sentence, and being remanded to prison for the last time continued to assert his innocence. On that day his manner changed, and he became apparently penitent. In a conversation with a gentleman preparing for the ministry, who had been his schoolfellow, he declared that he had laid a plan for Mrs Hamilton's death a month before it took place ; that he had determined if she would not have him, no other person should have her.

"He now describes his dreams as being of the most horrid and terrific kind ; and relates one, in which he imagined himself descending a flight of stairs of interminable length, ending in a black and indistinct abyss ; the stairs seemed to turn, and left him hanging by his hands until he could hold on no longer. When the Court House bell rang to announce the verdict of the jury, Clough was found lying on the floor of his cell writhing in agony. His situation is indeed dreadful ; sleep, the sweet restorer of nature, brings no relief to his desolate spirit ; and he evidently longs to escape from the ocean of agony upon which he is tossed, and lie down upon the shore of death."

THE TOUR

We have never had any very great *penchance* for *presidential tours* throughout the country. We were not very much delighted with the description we have read of President Washington's tour—and the excursion of Mr. Monroe during his first term of service, was sufficient to satiate and sicken us. We never witnessed any good which it produced in the measures of his administration. And we expressed at the time the disgust, which many of the attentions he received, were so well calculated to inspire in the mind of a republican. They were more like the homage of subjects to their ruler, than of a free people towards their first magistrate. They partook more of the pomp of monarchy—than of the simplicity of the Republic.

For our own parts, we would much rather that Andrew Jackson had remained at Washington or visited the Hermitage, than have gone upon such an excursion as the present He cannot indulge the simplicity of his own character ; nor absolutely regulate the manners of others by his own taste. He cannot repress the excessive attention which will be paid to him—or the sycophantic panegyrics, and the overloaded puffs of some of the newspapers. We have already seen the most ridiculous anecdotes told—things which would be scarcely tolerable in the acting—about ladies, and girls, and private parties, and select coteries—but the repetition and the flaunting of them in the newspapers are in the vilest taste! We beg our brethren of the North to avoid all such examples: "They are more honored in the breach, than in the observance."—

Yet amid all these superfluous, and many of them silly, descriptions, we cannot fail to perceive that the President has been received with a cordiality of kindness, and a sincerity of respect, which bespeak the great popularity of the man and his administration.

Richmond Enq.

READ THIS!

From the Charleston Courier.

We observed it stated, not long since, that the Province of Texas, having, in the short period of ten years, from being a wilderness un rodden except by the foot of the savage, become the flourishing abode of 40,000 civilized inhabitants, had *petitioned* the Mexican Congress to be made a State—to be allowed to assume the station of a distinct member of the Mexican Republic. We would put it to the ultra-advocates of State right, how this can be reconciled with their theory of self-existent sovereignty —sovereignty, that creates, but never is, and never can be created. But here is an instance of a Province *petitioning* to be made a sovereign—supposing the request granted ; which will be the creator and which the creature—The Mexican Congress or the new made State? According to the theory of the nullifiers, this is a clear case of a mere creature, Congress, making an omnipotent creator, a sovereign State ; and we do not know any thing that can more completely overthrow, and set in a more ridiculous light, the impious analogy which these new light politicians are so fond of drawing, between earthly sovereigns, and Him, who hath the Heavens for his throne, and the earth for his footstool.

We are fully aware that the history of our own country furnishes many instances of the creation of sovereignties, similar to that which would take place in Mexico, in case of the admission of Texas as a State of the Mexican Union ; but we thought, that an example cited from a foreign country would, perhaps, be more striking than those rendered familiar to us by proximity. Congress, say the nullifiers, is the creature and the States the creators of our political system. But, unfortunately for their hypothesis, it so happens, that eleven out of twenty-four of these creators have actually been created by the creature. The Federal Constitution provides that "new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union ;" and under this provision has Congress allowed no less than eleven Districts and Territories to emerge from their humble condition, and assume the proud attitude of sovereign communities. These new States receive their investiture of sovereignty from Congress ; and if there be any creation in the case, we insist hat Congress was the Creator, and they the creatures. Let us now apply these facts according to the nullification theory The thirteen original States created the General Government, therefore they have the right of sovereign interposition to arrest its unautherised acts, arising out of the necessary subordination of the creature to the creator. But we have seen that the General Government created all the new States, that is conferred on them their soverignty, that which constituted them political entities or States ; and it follows that the new States have no such right of sovereign interposition, for to allow that would furnish a case, in the language of Mr. Calhoun, of "the created warring against the creating power," and to parody the language of the same statesman, "unless the new States be bolted and chained down, with links of adamant, by the hand of the Government which created them, the creature will usurp the place of the creator, and universal political idolatry overspread the land." The new States will, we apprehend, be somewhat disposed to kick against a conclusion which deprives them of their constitutional equality with the old ones, and degrades them into the lowly condition of "creatures of a creature ;" but it is not our fault, we have only drawn a legitimate inference from Mr. Calhoun's absurd application of the exploded doctrine of the divine right or rather power of kings, to popular sovereignties.

From the Portland Daidy Advertiser, June 14.

Postage—Letters—Editors.—As this is a time when all political feeling is subsiding, and one can be heard for his arguments, and not for his partizans, we are induced to recommend to the consideration of our Legislators and our brethren of the corps editorial, the subject of letter postage.

We waive all argument upon the propriety of abolishing newspaper postage, or letter postage in general, though all agree in acknowledging that the charges upon what are termed double and treble letters, are absurd and unjust—for we do not hope to make an impression upon the public on subjects in which all are not concerned. But we will recommend to the public the means of ameliorating the burden of postage, so that the public may be generally benefitted, and the income of the Post Office Department be but slightly affected.

First. Whatever aids the newspapers in obtaining information, is of great advantage to the public in general—an advantage not only to the merchant in furnishing him with "Prices current," "the state of trade," "Commercial Letters," &c. &., but to the newsmongers in general.

Second A serious burden and a heavy clog upon editors of newspapers desirous of furnishing their readers with the earliest and best news, is the heavy tax upon letters. Probably all of the principal newspapers would have have correspondents in all of the larger cities, were it not for the heavy tax upon letters.

Third. Exchange newspapers cannot be depended upon as certain communicators of intelligence, for the mail carriers, very often in bad going, and often in good going, are in the habit of leaving the newspaper bags behind. and taking only the letter mail.

Fourth. Correspondence is more interesting, more valuable, more minute, as well as more certain.

We propose then to recommend that editors of newspapers be allowed to receive letters free of postage. We can imagine no serieus abjections to this plan ; and we see no serious obuses of which they can be guilty. If they receive subscription letters thus, is it not an advantage to the subscriber? For the subscriber always does, or always ought to pay the postage. Thus the public is benefitted. They can be guilty of no great abuse, for the franking postage is not allowed them, but simply the privilege of receiving letters sent.

Newspapers are estalished for the public good. They are indispensably necessary to every man of business—in short, they must be classed as among the necessaries of life in a free country. If the People encourage them, the enterprise of the present day is such that the encouragement will be returned in their superior value. It is an axiom in our system, that whatever side the rapid transmission of news and its wide dissemination is an advantage to the whole system.

Editors of newspapers have as much right to receive free letters as members of Congress. Whatever argument *they* can urge in their behalf, we can urge with redoubled force. We are workers for the the public as well as they.

Congress gave us the privilege of receiving free newspapers. Thus this project is no new one ; and now Congress will be liberal. just, and consistent, if to newspapers it adds letters.

We suggest these brief arguments to our brethren of the quill.

There are many more at hand, which their good sense will call up. This is no party question. We all are interested ; the public are interested—and let us give it a fair discussion.

Domestic Silk in South Carolina.—When on an excursion to the country a few days since, we found, much to our surprise and gratification, that some of our female friends had turned their attention to the culture of Silk ; and that many of them had made such progress in this laudable experiment, as already to have realized considerable profit from the production of the raw material, and manufacturing it into cloth. Mrs. Patrick Calhoun, of this District, who, among her other many excellent virtues is remarkable for her industry and attention to her matters of domestic concernment showed us in a house which she had fitted up for the purpose, at least we should, say, one hundred thousand silk worms, all healthy and busily engaged, some of them in forming the cocoon and others fitting themselves for the production of that valuable material. Mr. Calhoun, who had tried the experiment last year on a smaller scale than she is doing the present, assured us that she had no doubt should no unforseen accident occur, she would be able to raise silk enough by the latter part of Augus . to manufacture more than a hundred yards of cloth.

We know of two other ladies in this District, Mrs. Covington and Mrs. Baskin, who have been similarliy engaged for several years, and we have seen some pieces of silk cloth manufactured by them, which, when worked up into clothes makes a beautiful and lasting dress. The cloth manufactured by them has sold at this place, for $3 per yard, and it is sought for with avidity not only on account of its rarity, but also for its beauty, durability and cheapness. We hope that our ladies will turn their attention to this interesting, profitable and laudable employment, and that we will be pardoned by those whose names we have given to the public, for having done so without their permission.

Abbeville Whig.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20, 1833.

To the Parish Judge of St. Landry.

SIR—From information received from undoubted sources, it has been ascertained that attempts will be made to introduce into this State from the Island of Jamaica, slaves and manumitted persons of colour, whose presence may be dangerous in that place. A number of them have already been taken to Texas, and it is apprehended, that the direction has been given to them for the purpose of afterwards introducing them clandestinely into this State.

I am directed by the Governor to call on you, to exercise all you vigilance to prevent this intended outrage ; and as it is supposed that the vicinity of your Parish to Texas, and its extensive sea coast will afford more opportunity for success and impunity to the offenders, the Governor wishes the communication to be made known to the public officers and planters, generally, in order that all may unite in thwarting this infamous attempt against the tranquility of the State and the many of our laws. Your attention is particularly solicited to the provisions of the laws of 1830, prohibiting free persons of colour from entering into this state as well as the law of 1807 Vide Moreau's Dig. 499 ; which laws you are requested rigorously to enforce.

I remain with the hight respect,
Your most obedient servant.
GEO. ESTIS.
Secretary of State.

Charlem, June 1.

A storm of short duration, but exceedingly severe, accompied by thunder and lightning, visited our city yesterday, between the hours of 12 and 1. Three negroes were struck by the lightning, two of whom were killed. The lightning also struck a ship, (the Superior, of Portsmouth) lying in the Roads, bound to Havre. She did not, however, sustain much damage.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1833.

☞ The proceedings of the meeting at Mocksville, came to hand too late for insertion. We are under the necessity, therefore, to merely notice, that the Fourth of July next, will be celebrated in a becoming manner, at Mocksville. James Cook, Esq. was appointed to deliver a address.

☞ Mr. WILLIAM S. NORMENT and WILLIAM J. WILSON, are candidates to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the Senate of the next General Assembly

☞ How disgusting to the sober and reflecting, must be the demonstrations of man worship, lately evinced by the conduct of the people at Philadephia and New York, and other places, on the, arrival of the President. Such parades better become the subjects of William IV. than the free people of the United States. At one time Gen. Jackson's simplicity and modesty would not bear with President Adams when he took a tour, although Mr. Adams received no more respect than was due a President; but the Old Hero delights in the honors which a sovereign only has a right to expect.

The President's tour, we think will be beneficial to the country at a future session of Congress. We anticipate better things, to come from him in future, than the electioneering hobbies which seems heretofore to have mingled with his disinterested patriotism.

Accidents will happen sometimes. When Gen. Jackson arrived at the Battery at New York into which, it is stated, the city had emptied itself, he thence crossed the Bridge connecting the battery with Castle Garden He had got 15 or 20 feet from the bridge, when the whole establishment, ticket offices and all, fell in dragging with it a few of the Cabinet people, who are slightly injured. Strange to tell, no lives were lost, although the people who covered the bridge were thrown in potatoe hill piles inte the shallow water beneath. One poor fellow on board a cutter, paid dear for his fun. In loading his cannon it went off and tore away both of his lands, and deprived him of one of his pepers.

This escape of Gen. Jackson reminds us of an old anecdote which used to be told of him. It is said that an Indian took sixteen fair cracks with a riffle at him and then predicted that he could now be killed. By this rule it may be said that he is never to fall in the water with a bridge.

The papers say that Gen. Jackson is very polite to the Yankee girls—that as he rode along the streets of New York his whole attention was directed to the ladies who were collected in windows, doors, piazzas, &c. to see "the show." His head turned from side to side, as though it turned on a pivot, and he bowed, and bowed, and bowed. Major Jack Downing thinks that he is on a courting excursion.

Black Hawk is following the President. In Philadelphia, he divided public curiosity pretty well, so Gen. Jackson did not receive quite *all*. Some nullification rag in South Carolina calls the subject this display, the Royal Menagerie Wild Beasts, and regrets that one of the collection has been sometime separated from the Caravan, and figuring in South Carolina.

CHOLERA.

This "king of diseases" is again fast cutting down the inhabitants of the world. Its ravages are spreading over the United States rapidly. The western and southern States are suffering considerably at this time. Late news from New Orleans shows that the cholera has broken out with fury in that city—upwards of two hundred die in a day according to a letter of the 4th of June, received in Charle

A "new and striking character" is added to "Waldie's Select Circulating Library"—it is a Journal of Belle Lettres, ambracing three to four pages of the size of the very popular and interesting publication.

1. "Early reprints of the reviews and notices of new books, from the weekly and monthly periodical press in London," &c.

2. "Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes, new discoveries in science and the arts, sketches of society and manners abroad, literary and learned transactions, short notices of new books and every species of information interesting to lovers of reading, with occasional specimens of the humorous departments of the London press, which are within the bounds of good taste, and are now published in no other journal in America."

3. "A regular list of new books published and in pregress in London and America."

4. "Occasional original notices of new American publications, with extracts embracing their prominent features of excellence or defect."

All this additional reading without any additional charge.

This publication is one of the most valuable of its kind in the U. States—price $5 for 52 numbers.

☞ We received a letter from Mocksville, a few days ago, stating the last three numbers of our paper failed to reach that office. The cause of this failure, we are at a loss to detect. We assert roundly that our papers were sent from our office to the Post-Office in this place in season; and have spoken to the Post Master in this place on the subject, who will certify that the last Mocksville package came duly to hand, and was mailed accordingly, but cannot recollect, as he is a man of considerable business, any thing about any of the packages previous to that time. We are sure that three failures in succession could not have been the result of mistakes, without design, and feel assured that they have been *intentionally* neglected, miscarried and suppressed, somewhere on the route they travel. We do not wish any person who is not conscious of his guilt to understand this article intended for him; for we are utterly ignorant of the offender: but if any one feels the sting of truth, we hope, in future he will give our papers a clear passage to their place of destination.

Pay Uncle Sam back his money, Sovereign State of South Carolina, before you runaway. In January, 1790, you begged him to assume the payment of $4.000,000, which you said had been incurred in consequence of the War between the *United* States and Great Britain. The good natured old fellow done so. Now pay back this sum and the interest on the same for forty-three years, and then you will reduce your national debt before you set up for yourself: if you do not you will set out on a stormy sea with upwards of $14,000,000 hanging over your prospects.

Our anonymous correspondent who says—"Hear both sides," might have saved himself the trouble of requesting the republication of Mr. Fisher's circular and the essays of Truth. Mr. Fisher's letter and circular was in type before the last request came to hand, and we shall give him the same reasons for rejecting "Truth" that we gave Mr. Fisher and Hamilton C. Jones, the latter of whom had no agency in having us to re-publish "Publius," but seems quite anxious, since he has found out that the admirers of Truth are desirous, that we should comply with their request. But we shall have nothing to do with such stuff. Therefore, in rejecting Truth, we shall plead, neither the "want of room" nor the "press of matter."

The words "*personal attack*" have got to be so very current with the two parties in this place, while speaking of the writings of Publius, Truth, and newspaper editors, that it seems necessary to call the attention of the public to their meaning as used here. When Mr. Fisher says he has been attacked *personally* in a newspaper, he means that his *public* character as a *politician* has been assailed, and not his *private* character as a man: for he cannot say that he has been charged in this paper, with crime or dishonesty with his neighbors. When other folks talk about "Truth," attacking another man *personally*, they mean that his *private* character has been assailed and slandered. And although all are equally *personal* because they are directed at *named* men, yet there is a difference as wide as the Atlantic, so to speak, between the nature of these attacks—the difference between a *private* and *political* character. Publius strikes at one man's conduct as a public man; Truth, at another as a private man.

The anniversary of St. John the Baptist was celebrated with the usual formalities, by Fulton Lodge No. 99, on Monday last. The procession moved from the Lodga to the Presbyterian Church, attended by Rev. Mr. SPARROW and Rev. Mr. ROTHROCK. FRANCIS A. WARD, Esq. delivered a suitable address, after which, and the religious services, the procession returned and partook of a bountiful and excellent dinner, provided by Mr. JAMES MULL. The day was pleasant and agreeable.

The last Raleigh Register gives the following order of arrangement, on the 4th of July, next for the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the State House. Capt. D. H. BINGHAM, has consented to act as Marshall of the Day, Procession to be formed at 9 o'clock, in front of the Government House, & then move to the Capitol square, where the ceremony will be performed.

City Guards.
Citizens of the City and County, and Strangers.
President and Professors of the University.
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Committe of Arrangements.
Commissioners of the City.
Intendant.
Music.
Tyler with drawn Sword.
Two Stewards with white Rods.
Entered Apprentices.
Fellow Crafts.
Master Masons.
Junior and Signor Wardens.
Secretary and Treasurrer.
Master.
Junior and Seinor Deacons.
Grand Tyler.
Grand Stewards with white Rods.
A brother with a vessel containing oil.
Two brethren with vessels—one containing wine, the other oil.
Master Builders.
Commissioners of the Building.
Treasurer and Comptroler of State.
Governor and Secretary of State.
Grand Secretary and Treasurer.
Holy Bible, Square and Compass borne by a Master
Reader of the Declaration of Independence
Chaplain and Orator.
Past Grand Wardens.
Past Deputy Grand Masters.
Past Grand Masters
Two lights borne by Masters.
Grand Wardens.
Grand Master.
Grand Junior and Senior Deacons.
Grand Sword Bearer.

The close of the ceremonies at the Capitol Sxuare, will be announced by firing a Federal Salute.

The Flat-Head Indians, living west of the Rocky Mountains, recently sent a deputation to the white settlements to inquire after the Bible. The circumstances that led to this singular movement is as follows: It appears that a white man, (Mr. Catlin) had penetrated into their country, and happened to be a spectator at one of their religious ceremonies. He informed them that their mode of worshipping the Supreme being was radically wrong, and that the people away toward the rising of the sun had been put in possession of the true mode of worshipping the Great Spirit. On receiving this information, they called a national council to take this subject into consideration. Some said, if this be true it is certainly high time we were put in possession of this mode. They accordingly deputed four of the chiefs to proceed to St. Louis to see their great father, Gen. Clark, to inquire of him the truth of this matter. They were cordially received by the General, who gave them a succinct history of Revelation, and the necessary instruction relative to their important mission. Two of them sunk under the severe toils attending a journey of 3000 miles. The remaining two, after acquiring what knowledge they could of the Bible, its institutions, and precepts, returned to carry back those few rays of divine light to their benighted countrymen.

A Heart rending Affair.—Since the arrival of Governor Marcy in this city, many applications have been made to him for the pardon of convicts, among which was one presented by an intelligent looking female, who came to his room in the City Hall, in the early part of last week, attended by two interesting little boys, to give more weight to appeal for the liberation of their father then in confinement at Sing Sing. Her petition being received with a favorable ear, she again called on Friday. The Governor having in the interim thoroughly investigated the case, and ascertained the man was a suitable object for his clemency, drew an order for his release and gave it to the wife, who immediately started with a joyful heart for Sing Sing, so as to have the pleasure herself of delivering the pardon to the keeper. Upon her arrival at the gates of the prison, she presented the paper, which she fondly thought would soon place her in the presence of her husband, but her anguish may more easily be conceived than described, when she received the intelligence that he had died the morning before.

New York Standard.

The late Fire.—On Monday last, JONATHAN LEWIS was arrested in this City, on a charge of having designedly set fire to the Coach shop of Capt. COBBS, on the morning of the 16th inst. whereby great destruction of property was occasioned. On Tuesday and Wednesday, an examining Court was held, which resulted in the commitment of the defendant for trial at our next Superior Court. Public opinion was much divided before the examination, as to the origin of the Fire, but we believe there is hardly now a dissentient to the belief that it was the act of an incendiary, whatever conflicting views may be entertained in regard to the guilt or innocence of Lewis.

Register.

Episcopal School of North Carolina.—A meeting of the Committee to whom is confided the management of this School, took place last week. the following members were present, viz: Rev. Geo. W Freeman, Rev. Wm. M. Green, Rev. Joseph H. Saunders, and Messrs. Cameron, Ruffin, Badger, Devereux, Spruill, E L. Winslow and Dr. Frederick J. Hill.

Bishop Ives was appointed Chairman of the Committee, *ex-officio*; Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, Secretary, and I. Wetmore, Treasurer.

The Bishop was authorised to appoint Agents to collect funds. A Committee was also appointed to ascertain what suitable buildings can be procured for the immediate use of the School, and to select some site for its permament location. Another Committee was empowered to prepare a System of Instruction for the Seminary. The several Committees are to report at a General Meeting, to be called at the discretion of the Chairman.

We understand that about $5,000 have already been subscribed in aid of the School.

Register.

Exhibition of the blind.—Recently, a public examination and exhibition of the pupils of the Blind Asylum, established in Boston, took place in the lecture room.

Back of the platform where they were seated, were hung up five floor mats, excellent in appearance, which were made by the pupils, and other specimens of their work. The scholars were led forward from 8 to 15 years old, accompanied by a blind teacher of the blind, who has been both skilful and faithful in his work. One brought forth his tools and went to work at shoemaking, another was employed at his frame, in weaving the floor matting; a third was dilligently at work upon a wicker basket. The basket was oval, and about one foot high; but the time, with some interruption, was not entirely sufficient to complete the work.

A map of the United States was brought forward, together with some other maps, of paper, on which the sea and rivers were indented, and by which they were taught.—Different places and rivers were indented. These were felt out and described by the scholars, with as much correctness as they would have by those who could see. In the same manner, they read from a book in which the letters, were raised, by feeling them with their fingers. Another part of the examination was upon arithmetic particularly in multiplication and in fractions. The sums were wrought on the slate or frame used by the blind, and answered correctly, speaking was another branch of the exhibition and well performed.

A Geological survey of Maryland has been ordered to be made by the Legislature of that State.

We are glad to hear it reported, in such a manner that we believe it, that the President of the U. S. has literally fulfilled the wish of our editorial friend at Philadelphia, by throwing the *Proscription List* under the table: that is, he has determined to pay no regard to it. Some would have it, that he has expressed his disapprobation of this new scheme of Reform, even more strongly than by a mere negative upon it. These modern Reformers *have over-shot* the mark

Nat. Int.

Two pints less than a Quart. If a pint of water and a pint of sulphuric acid be mixed, the compound will be considerably less than a quart. The density of the mixture, is therefore, greater than that which would result from the mere diffusion of the particles of the one fluid through those of the other. The parties have assumed a greater proximity, and therefore exhibit a mutual attraction. In this experiment, although the liquids before being mixed be of the temperature of the surrounding air, the mixture will be so intensely hot that the vessel which contains it cannot be touched without pain.

The oldest member of Congress now living, is the Hon. Paine Wingate, of Stratham, N. H. He was of the first Congress, held in New York, under Gen. Washington's administration. Is the oldest living on the Harvard College catalogue, having graduated in 1758—75 years. He married a sister of Col. Pickering, whom he buried a few years since. He still superintends his farm, at the age of about 95 years; is an old school gentleman, and wears his revolutionary hat and ruffles.

Another exportation of young women from England to Van Dieman's Land sailed lately. The cargo consisted of 350 young widows and spinsters.

During the present term of Superior of Bibb county, Geo., Edwin R Harford, late Cashier of the Darien Bank at Macon, was convicted of the charge of embezzlement, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years. He was defended by Seaborn Jones, William S C. Reid and Henry G. Lamar, Esq.rs. The prosecution was conducted by the Solicitor General Poe, S. Rockwell, and Charles J. McDonald, Esq.

THE SPRINGS.—We learn from a correspondent at Saratoga, that arrangements are being made to accommodate a greater number of strangers than at any previous period.

Married,

At the residence of Joseph Chambers, Esq. in Iredell County, on Friday the 21 ult. by Andrew Allison, Esq. Mr. *George W. Brown*, Merchant of this place, to Miss *Harriet Long*.

In Mecklenburg county, Thursday, the 20th ult. by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, Mr. *Lewis G. Slaughter*, Merchant of this place, to Miss *Lucinda Dinkins*, daughter of Mr. James Dinkins.

NOTICE.

E. DICKSON,

HAS now received the whole of his new stock, consisting of all kinds of shoes for ladies, and of every description of Boots Shoes and Pumps for gentlemen;—which he warrants to be made of the best materials, in a substantial and fashionable manner, and which he will sell low for CASH, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

Salisbury, June, 20, 1833.

NEW, CHEAP,
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

GEO. W. BROWN,

IS now receiving from New-York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of

Fresh and Fashionable Goods

selected with great care and bought at the lowest cash prices; all of which, he is determined to sell at a very small profit for CASH, or on time to punctual dealers. His Stock consists of every variety usually found in stores in this section of country, viz:

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine his stock; for he thinks from the lowness of his prices, to induce purchasers to buy. The usual kinds of produce taken in payment.

Salisbury, May 1, 1833. 438tf

NEW
CONFECTIONARY.

MRS. ADELADE ROSSZEE respectfully informs the Citizens of Salisbury, that she has opened

CONFECTIONARY

in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hilton and Oaks, a few doors east of the Court-House.

She will keep constantly on hand, a variety of CANDIES, CORDIALS AND CAKES, and all other articles kept in an establishmeut of the kind.

Salisbury, March the 4, 1833—5t435

Blank Warrants for Sale.

POETRY.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

That man is mortal, we all know
For God himself hath told us so,
And every day we see it plain,
In those who're called away by pain.
God in His word has fairly Said,
That those who love Him, He will aid;
And bring their souls to heav'n above,
When they shall taste Redeeming love;
But those who dare His Word despise,
Reject His reign, and shun his prize;
Neglect the offers of His grace,
And gained the frowings of His face,—
They, when the iron grasp of death,
Shall rend their minds and stop their breath,
'Tis them that sinners such as they,
Shall meet an awful, fiery day!
'Tis them they'll call abound to God,
And ask that they may hear His word,
Desire their friends for them to pray
And ask for peace without delay,
But they alone securely rest,
Who trust in Jesus and are blest,
Who read His word, who trust His grace,
And hope in heaven to find a place.
When death shall call their souls away,
God will His wanderous grace display,
And cause their souls, His love to know,
And taste the blessings He'll bestow.

AMICUS.

THE FARMER.

Son of the soil, inured to toil,
Behold the cultivator,
Lead forth his band to till the land,
The happiest man in nature.

O'er Lawyer, Fop, and Doctor Slop,
And Captain Flash transcendant,
Of government the chief support,
On him we're all dependant.

Without his aid the printer too,
Would be slim as any taper;
In vain he'd fret, some cash to get,
To pay for types and paper.

Then let us toast, our country's boast,
Our country's strength—the Farmer!
May he want bread—the ninny head—
Who won't respect the Farmer.

NEW BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber having no prospect of being again able to perform the labors of the Ministry, and feeling, in common with other men, the importance of engaging in some employment which will enable him to provide for the wants of a rising family, has opened a BOOK STORE in Charlotte, N. C. He believes that such an establishment was needed in the western section of our state. He respectfully invites his friends, acquaintances, and all who feel any interest in the undertaking, to call and see his Books. He will be happy to execute orders for those who live at a distance.

While he has on hand some valuable works in Law, in Medicine, most of the Greek and Latin Classics, and other books used in our Schools and Academies, many works in Theology, and many Miscellaneous books suited to almost every class of readers, he will be able to procure on favorable terms, any books to be bound in the northern cities, or in the London market. It will give him pleasure to assist professional gentlemen or private citizens in enlarging their Libraries, or in purchasing new ones. He looks with confidence and respect to an enlightened community for encouragement.

DANIEL GOULD.

Charlotte, May 23, 1833 8t449

P. S. I have contracted with the Secretary of the A. T. S. for an edition of the Christian Almanac for North-Carolina, for 1834. It will contain 12 pages more of useful matter than hitherto, and be sold at the same price. It will be published in July, and may be had by the dozen or hundred, of John P. Haven, No. 142, Nassau street, N. Y. of Hughes & Turner, Raleigh, and at the Charlotte Book Store.

THE TRUSTEES

OF Rocky River Academy announce to the public, that the exercises of this institution will commence on the 17th day of June, under the direction of Mr. McDowall, a graduate of Hampden Sidney College, Va. a teacher in whose ability they have considerable confidence, and think they can with safety recommend the institution under his care to the patronage of the public. The session will end on the last of November. Price of tuition $10 per session.

By order of the Trustees.

J. PHIFER.

3t444

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that the firm of E. Dickson & Chambers is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons against whom they have claims arising before the first day of May, are cautioned to come forward and settle the same either by cash or note before the first of August next, else they will find their accounts in the hands of Woodson Monroe for collection.

Salisbury, May 18, 1833.—440tf.

COUNTERFEIT $10.

THE subscriber, in making some collection received a counterfeit ten dollar note on the Bank of Newbern of the following description—Letter D; No. 685; signed J. Stanly, President; M. C. Stephens, Cashier; Newbern, July 5, 1819; endorsed, on the back on the right end, by Ey. Williams, and about the middle by James Carson; about the middle on the face, across the bill, dated March 17, 1832, and on one end February 8. The person who paid me this bill, no doubt remembers it well, and as it is a counterfeit, will please have the goodness to call and pay me a good note. If not I must resort to other means of redress.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, June 7, 1833.

NEW,
FASHIONABLE,
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

JAMES MULL,

BEgs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the

establishment of Mr, Thomas Mull, jr. on Main street, next door below the store of Messrs. Huie & Cade, and opposite the Office of the Yadkin & Catawba Journal, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of every article usual in this line of business.

Having at the same place, a

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,

he is prepared to execute orders for work with promptness. and in the most fashionable style. He employs none but first rate workmen who are faithful and attentive, with which and a constant assiduity to business himself, he hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed on him since he has been in business in Salisbury.

☞Rips mended gratis.

Salisbury, February 28, 1833—429—6m.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity.

Charles Fisher vs. Sam'l L. Caldwell & others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Samuel L. Caldwell, is not a resident in this state, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the said Samuel L. Caldwell is required to appear at the next term of this court, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to answer, plead or demur to the complainant's bill; and in case of his failing to do so, judgment pro confesso shall be entered against him and the case set for hearing ex parte.

Copy from the Minutes.

S. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

April 20, 1833. 3mt448.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY

In the Court of Equity,

APRIL TERM, 1833.

Ann & Margaret Rogers vs. Benjamin Rogers & others. } Petition for the sale of Land.

IT appearing to the court that the defendants, Benjamin Rodgers, William Rodgers, Thompson Tucker and his wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this state, and out of the jurisdiction of this court: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that the said defendants appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and answer or object to the prayer of the petition filed, and in case of their failing to do so the same will be heard ex parte and decree of sale made as prayed for.

Copy from the Minutes.

S. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

April 20, 1833. 3mt448

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1833.

JAMES G. SPEARS, assignee, vs. John N. Phifer. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, John N. Phifer, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that notice be given by six weeks' advertisement in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, to the said John N. Phifer, that unless he appear at our next County Court, to be held at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in July next, and plead to said suit, judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS, Clk.

6t447

NOTICE

THE subscriber, intending to move from this part of the country, offers for sale his plantation and establishment in Lincoln county, three miles north of G. T. Graham's furnace; at a very low price, containing 375 acres of land, some low grouud, and a quantity of first rate Meadows. A farm in good farming order, and a good orchard, a first rate gristmill and sawmill, with good custom, a very good dwelling house just completed, and other good buildings. The plantation lying in a very good settlement for a store, as there is no other store in less than 9 or 10 miles of it Any person wishing to purchase will please to attend at the place as soon as convenient, and examine, as the subscriber wishes to move against next fall, if possible; and will sell at a very low price, and give one or two years credit for a good part of the money by getting bond and good security.

JACOB E. ARNY.

June 3, 1833.—3t446

CLASSICAL
SCHOOL.

A CLASSICAL School will be opened near Beattie's Ford, in Lincoln county, N. C. three miles from the Catawba Springs, on the second Monday in July.

RATES OF TUITION.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, $5 per Session, of five months; English Grammar and Geography, $7.50cts. per Session. The Latin and Greek Languages, and the Sciences, $12,50cts. per Session. Board can be obtained in respectable private families, at $35, per Session.

The subscriber promises to use his utmost exertions to advance the mental and moral improvement of the young men committed to his care; and he hopes, that the healthiness of the climate, and the moral character of the neighborhood, will induce Gentlemen, who may wish to give their sons a thorough Classical Education, to favor him with their patronage.

Those who may desire more information with regard to the school, are referred to Messrs. Robert H. Burton, Alfred M. Burton, John D. Graham, and Maj. D. M. Forney.

ROBT. G. ALLISON, Principal.

June, 15, 1833.—3mt456

SALISBURY
Male Academy.

THIS institution will open under the superintendence of myself and brother on Wednesday, the first day of May next. Having had considerable experience, as a teacher, and intending to prosecute the business of tuition with unabated zeal, I respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the country.

The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. All accounts must be closed at the end of each session.

The following are the terms of tuition per session:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic with the first rudiments of English Grammar,	$ 6
English Grammar and Geography,	$ 9
Languages and Sciences,	$12

Students can enter at any time, but cannot withdraw except at the end of a session, unless prevented from attendance by sickness.

P. J. SPARROW, *Principal*
T. W. SPARROW.

426tf

SPRING AND SUMMER
FASHIONS.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has just received, from Messrs. Wilson & Saguezs, of New-York, the Spring and Summer Fashions for 1833 and which, no doubt, will please his customers. He continues to have his work done, as usual, in a neat and fashionable style. It is beyond all doubt, that his cutting is superior to any in the neighborhood. His shop is on main street, next door to Doct. Burrs'.

N. B. He also returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage; and hopes, by a continuance of punctuality and strict attention to his shop, to merit it further.

413tf

He has just received a newly invented and much improved system of cutting, which he is sure will please his patrons.

MILLINERY.
LATEST FASHIONS!!

"The apparel oft bespeaks the LADY."

MRS. S. D. PENDLETON,

INFORMS the public that she has received the Spring and Summer Fashions from correspondents in the Northern Cities, and is prepared to execute orders with despatch. Her house is nearly opposite the office of the Watchman.

Having learned this business, in the fashionable Town of Lynchburg, and having had much employment there, as well as in other fashionable places in Virginia—Mrs. P. is persuaded that she can give satisfaction to such as may choose to employ her. She will receive regularly from Philadelphia and New York the latest Fashions, and will keep Patterns for sale to those who may wish to make their own dresses.—She will likewise, keep on hand a few

Caps, Turbans, & Fashonable DRESS BONNETS.

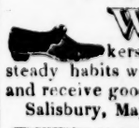
Mrs. P. feels confident that she can suit the taste of this polished community;—she, therefore, asks of them a trial of her skill.

☞ All orders from the country shall be diligently fulfilled.

Salisbury, May 10, 1833.—439tf.

TO JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS.

JAMES MULL,



WANTS immediately two or three Journeymen Shoemakers. Workmen of industrious and steady habits will find constant employment, and receive good wages.

Salisbury, May 10, 1833. 439tf.

LOST,

FROM my Bar Room, in the town of Salisbury, a new Silk Camblet Cloak, with a standing collar and lined with black velvet. It was fastened with a braid cord and barrel buttons. The cloak was bound with red fringe. I suppose some one took it out by mistake, and I will thank any one to return it or give me information concerning it.

WM. H. SLAUGHTER.

May 20, 1833. 3t443

State of North-Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1833.

Mary Boggburn vs. James Boggburn. Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, James Boggburn; is not an inhabitant of this State, it was ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal and North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, that unless the said James Boggburn appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court House in Ashville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next; then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness Joshua Roberts Clerk of said court, at Ashville, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1833.

J. ROBERTS, Clk.

3mt454. pr. adv. $4.50

NOTICE,

THAT there was taken up, by Jacob Coleman & William Holebrooks, on the 8th of January, 1833, one Sorrel Mare, supposed to be about four years old, shod all round, with a white star in her forehead. Said mare has been appraised and entered in the Ranger's Book of Cabarrus County.

And also, on the 20th of December, 1832, a Brown Bay Horse, with a white spot on his forehead, supposed to be about four years old. The above described horse, has also been entered on the Ranger's Book of Cabarrus County.

JOHN M. MINSTER, *Ranger.*

Cabarrus county, Jan. 11,1833.—3mt434

Select Circulating Library.

Containing equal to Fifty volumes for Five Dollars!

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodiccal, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities where books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in their principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at $1,25 to $1,50. The whole number would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes withequal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dolars. This may not take fifty two weeks one accomplish; for, though not longe than one week will clapse between the issuin of each number yet, when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent or in Edinburg, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain.—From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionbe culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge and science, literature and novelty. Good standard novels and other works now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences detrimental and otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or whole some mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books.—These with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guarranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance can not fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

The Select Circulating Library will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post-office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers will form a volume well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopædia. Each volume will be accompanied with a title page and index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised. ☞Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20—a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the the work for $4 by uniting in their remittances

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

ADAM WALDIE.

Philadelphia, October, 1832.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

☞ It is necessary that all accounts due this Office up to September 3d, should be closed, either by cash or note though the former would be greatly preferable, Those indebted, therefore, it is hoped, will be ready to close their accounts, in one way or the other, whenever presented to them. Many of the debts are of long standing, and should, in justice to us, have been settled long ago.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

A QUANTITY of clean cotton and linen rags will be bought at this office.

conomists may buy all their pins and needles and other little notions, with the proceeds of the rags which are wasted and thrown away Think of it and save them.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Yadkin & Catawba Journal,

Printed and published once a week.

THE JOURNAL will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; an abstract of the Proceedings of Congress and our State Legislature, when in session; valuable Public Documents, Speeches, Essays, &c. But it will not be exclusively confined to these. It embraces with its design, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, Education, Morals and whatever may tend to instruct or amuse the various classes and interests into which the community is divided: in short, it will be, as far as its limited means will admit, "a map of busy life."

In its political character, it will undergo no change. It will support the Rights of the STATES; but it will give a no less strenuous and unyielding support to the Rights of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT. Consequently it will oppose, at every hazard, the detestable heresy of Nullification and Secession; and go for the "Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union;" believing that only by adhering to the Union of the States, can our Liberty and Independence be preserved, and the rich inheritance bequeathed to us by our patriotic sires, transmitted unimpaired to posterity.

The JOURNAL will be afforded to subscribers at $2.50 per annum, or $2 paid in advance.

☞ The Journal will be sent to any person without charge who will obtain six responsible subscribers for one year.

PROPOSALS

For publishing at Chapel Hill, the village of the University of North Carolina,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER TO BE CALLED THE

HARBINGER

TO BE PUBLISHED BY

ISAAC C. PATRIDGE,

Under the special supervision of the Professors of the University.

PROSPECTUS.

THE plan has been already communicated to a number of gentlemen in different parts of the State, & the publisher has been encouraged to the prosecution of it by letters, not of approbation only, but of urgency. Some of the principal objects will be, to diffuse literary informotion with correct taste; to press the importance of popular and academic education, and explain their best methods; discreetly, but with an independent freedom of stricture, to discuss subjects of which it is important to enlighten the publick mind; to publish events and circumstances occurring among ourselves that deserve notice; to exhibit science in popular forms that will solicit, curiosity, and be generally intelligible; to promote the cause of Internal Improvement; and to give a competent portion of the politcal and religious intelligence of the time, with a studious exclusion of all that is of a party character.

If we have not misapprehended publick sentiment, an opinion has long existed, at least in many parts of our State, that a publication of this nature was properly to be expected from the site of its university, the express purpose of which is to cultivate and diffuse valuable and practical knowledge, as it is already treasured up, and is constantly increasing with the progress of time.

It is a common complaint with the publishers of periodical works that punctuality in remittance is less apt to be consulted in this than in most other species of business. The one now proposed, will be wholly without profit to any one, except the necessary remuneration to the publisher, and to those he shall employ for the mechanical execution of the work. A periodical paper in all its movements must by the very terms run against time, and every experienced and reflecting man knows the truth expressed by Doctor Johnson, that he who enters the lists with time for his antagonist must toil with diligence not to find himself beaten. Every one who favors the Harbinger with his patronage, we hope will do it with presence of mind to the importance of fidelity in its remittance. On this the establishment must depend for it support.

The publisher would not enlarge on the qualities of the proposed periodical even to excite in the bosoms of his fellow-citizens a disposition to give it countenance and support, lest while consulting that object, he might seem to expose himself to the charge of making vain promises, or raise expectations too high to be fulfilled. But that a paper of such a character as has perhaps been already imagined in the mind of his readers, is desirable in our State, he cannot but think few will deny.

It is now to be determinated at this explanation, whether the proposed publication shall be patronized by a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its commencement. It is requested of those gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent, and of others who may be disposed to promote the object that they will consent to act for us in obtaining subscribers, either themselves personally or by some friend who may be willing to undertake the task.

CONDITIONS.

THE HARBINGER will be published weekly, on a super-royal sheet, in quarto form, at THREE DOLLARS per annum payable yearly in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS if payment is delayed six months after the commencement of each subscription year. The publication will be commenced as soon as 500 subscribers shall be obtained.

Persons holding subscription papers will please forward the names of subscribers by the first of April next.

All letters to be addressed (post paid) to the publisher at Chapel Hill, North-Carolina.

☞ Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will please this prospectus with an insertion and consent to act as our agent in procuring subscribers.

Chapel Hill, January 1, 1833.

Robert J. Turn, an Englishman, the monied man of Charleston nullifyers, paid the debt of nature on the 15th ult. He distinguished himself with his zeal and ability in the cause of nullification, and has left many warm personal and political friends